Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XV. PHILADELPHIA, MAY 7, 1836. Whole No. 771.

Remains of a Moorish Bridge, on the Darro.

Following the course of the Darro, and leaving the principal entrance to the Alhambra by the street of the Gomerez to the right, the tourist reaches the remains of an old Moorish bridge, which crossed the river at this point, and connected the ancient mint, which lay on the opposite side, with the Alhambra.—The battlements of the fortress immediately overhang the old houses which are built upon the foundation of the old bridge; whilst in the distance is seen the summer palace of the Generalife, high overshadowed by ancient cypress trees, said to have been planted by the fair hand of one of the sultanas. One of these is still pointed out by tradition, as being that beneath which the unfortunate sultana of Granada was accused of having formed assignations with the noble Abencerrage. Still keeping along the bed of the Darro, the tourist comes to the Alameda, and crossing the stream, ascends the ravine that divides the Alhambra from the Generalife by the pass of the Molinos, immediately above which the judicious artist took his view of the Tower of Comares.

SELECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO ——.

Breathe not a sigh for me
When I am gone;
But let my grave place be
Dreary and alone;
Let the rude tempest rave
A requiem o'er my grave;
But sing thou none!

Yet place a wild rose near
My narrow bed;
(Emblems of one too dear—
Still dear, though dead!)
Cherish its tender root,
Let no rude stranger's foot,
Bow down its head.

Winter will blight the rose
Thou plant'st for me;
Spring will new life disclose—
'Twill flourish free;
And my heart's flower shall bloom
Brightly, beyond the tomb,
Eternally.

Yes, 'twas a lovely flower
My bosom wore;
Vast was its beauty's power—
Alas! 'tis o'er—
Death, in gloomy hour
Tore it from love's own bow'r,
To bloom no more.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

HOURS OF IDLENESS.

NO. I.

Helpless Greece!
Enough of blood has wet thy rocks, and stained
Thy rivers; deep enough thy chains have worn,
Their links into thy flesh; the sacrifice
Of thy pure maidens, and thy innocent babes,
And reverend priests, has expiated all
Thy crimes of old. In yonder mingling lights—
There is an omen of good days for thee.
Thou shalt arise from 'midst the dust and sit
Again among the nations. Thine own arm
Shall yet redeem thee. BRYANT.

The unhappiness of any nation excites an emotion in the breast of every Philanthropist. But when we find a country endeared to us by the most holy associations; honored by us as the birth place of liberty; and revered as the land of orators and of poets—when we find such a country groveling in ignorance and barbarism, writhing beneath the blows of tyranny, we feel something more than sympathy, we feel a glow of ENTHUSIASM in her cause. Such was, but a short time ago, the condition of Greece. But that time is past. Greece is disenthralled, emancipated and regenerated. The Turk no longer sits as master in her halls; no longer profanes with his unholy presence the places where Socrates and Plato have lived. The dark and unmeaning rites of the prophet have given place to the mild and peaceful doctrines of Christianity. And by whom has this great, this wonderful change been effected? "By a handful of crushed and oppressed people, equally degraded by the brutal rites and cruel tyranny of their masters.—Unaided they fought, and unaided they conquered.—That a revolution should have occurred in Greece is not at all surprising. We have seen revolutions in other countries, and crowned with the like results.—The simple fact of an oppressed people throwing off the yoke, is not what demands our highest admiration. But that a people held in bondage for years; their intellects benighted by the perfidious arts of their rulers; daily witnesses of the most depraved and licentious conduct, should possess sufficient energy, alone, and unassisted by any human power, to rend the veil which was spread before them, and strike a death blow to their oppressors, is, indeed, an event before unheard of in the annals of the world.

To what other cause we may assign the Greek revolution, besides the natural love of liberty implanted in the breast of every one, we scarcely know.—Yet this seems hardly sufficient. When we look around, and see so many nations on the globe, held in bondage equally degrading, and who endure it patiently, we are compelled to admit that man requires some other incentive besides his natural love of liberty, some other motive to ... The peculiar constitution of the Greeks, the descendants of heroes, who fought and died for their country; of ...

[illegible]

... destiny. It requires not a prophet's vision to determine, that a country, in which every thing good, every thing noble, every thing magnanimous may be found, will continue to advance, and at length take her station among the nations of the earth, one of the fairest and the proudest. MIRZA.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

REVOLUTIONARY PAPERS.

NO. II.

Some years before the commencement of the war, a society was established in the Province of Pennsylvania, for promoting the *culture of silk*. It was founded on the same basis, as our beneficial associations, by contributions of individuals. Premiums were offered by the managers each year during its existence, with the object of exciting emulation in the growers of the mulberry tree, and the raising of the worms.—The condition of the managers were, as appears by their printed circulars, as follows—

1st. For the greatest quantity of *cocoons*, not less than *sixty thousand*, a premium of FIFTEEN POUNDS.

2d. For not less than *fifty thousand*, TEN POUNDS.

3d. *Forty thousand*, FIVE POUNDS.

4th. Thirty thousand, A SILK REEL AND COPPER KETTLE, on the same construction, &c.

[illegible]

From the Portland Advertiser.

BROOKS' LETTERS.

No. LII.

[illegible]

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

ELNATHAN YARDSTICK.

[illegible]

From the American Monthly Magazine for March.

THE FORTUNES OF THE MAID OF ARC.

DEATH OF LA PUCELLE.

[illegible]

From the Casket.

DEATH OF THE WICKED MAN.

How awful is the closing scene
When on the bed of death,
The wicked and ungodly man,
In anguish yields his breath.

By pain acute, and horror deep,
His utmost soul is torn;—
He has no helper beyond the grave,
But dies in grief—forlorn!
SUSAN H——.

[illegible]

Saturday Evening Post.

MAY 19, 1838.

"To Readers and Correspondents.

"Leslie Wilmot, a tale from Real Life," is under consideration.

Lines on the Susquehanna, by "B." and the article signed "Kent Harp," we decline inserting.

Stanzas furnished by "Echo," will meet attention.

The communication signed "Consistency," requires the responsibility of a name.

A meeting of citizens feeling an interest in the present struggle of Texas for Independence, was held at the County Court House, on Monday afternoon. It was numerously attended. Addresses were delivered by Gen. Austin, one of the Commissioners of Texas, by Col. Wharton, Dr. Archer, D. P. Brown, of this city, and by Willis Hall, Esq. of New York, all of whom spoke warmly in favor of the position assumed by the Texians. Resolutions recognising the claim of the citizens of Texas upon the sympathies of the country, by sympathy and aid, and expressing the utmost abhorrence of the savage and barbarian mode of warfare practised by Santa Anna were reported and adopted by acclamation. The following are some of the resolutions.

Resolved, That we regard with sympathy and admiration the patriots of Texas; that such valour and devotion to freedom, must ever insure the eventual triumph of their glorious cause, demand for the heroes who achieve it, the applause and respect of an admiring world.

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of every lover of liberty to contribute by such aid as his means may warrant, in sustaining the approved and gallant Texians, against their sanguinary and merciless oppressors.

Resolved, That we recommend to the executive of this Government, to interpose as far as he can consistently with his duty, and the existing treaties and national obligations, to procure a consummation o; the liberty of the Texians.

A draft of a memorial to Congress, in accordance of the sentiments of the meeting as to the affairs of Texas, was adopted, and committees appointed to solicit subscriptions in aid of the Texians.

The cause of the Texians is very warmly espoused by a portion of citizens; and there is no other portion regard the attempt to throw off the government of Mexico as an act of insurrection and rebellion, deserving of censure and cure. Among the first class is the editor of the Inquirer, who, in a late paper, says:—

A little longer, and but one sentiment will be expressed throughout the country, in relation to the struggle in Texas.—Already nineteen twentieths of the people are with the Texians in heart and in spirit, and would rejoice at and manifest by measure as the latter the generous event calculated to check the effusion of blood, and to afford succour to the gallant men who themselves, we have not a doubt as to the issue of this struggle. The Texians may be defeated in one or two more battles—they may be compelled to retreat—may be compelled to take refuge for a time in the fastnesses of their country; but they cannot be conquered—cannot be exterminated—the blood of the martyred heroes of the Alamo will not be permitted to sink into the ground unavenged. Many of the citizens of the Atlantic cities can form no adequate idea of the sympathy and enthusiasm that pervades the south and south-west in relation to this struggle. Scarcely a paper reaches us from these sections of the country that does not contain intelligence of the marching of volunteers.

The National Gazette takes the opposite side of the question, and remarks—

The more we read and reflect upon the Texian question, the more we feel it our duty to protest against the efforts which many of our papers are making in behalf of the infuriated Texians. We could not be a clearer case to our mind, of unlawful revolt against constituted authority—a more decided violation of the precept to give unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's—than that in which they are involved. Something ridiculous, even, is attached to their proceedings. Here are a number of persons who were born subjects to the territory of a government which permits them to do as they please in religion, and which, in point of civilization, is far above the low standard of rebellion against the power that interferes with their illegal enslavers; declare themselves independent; call upon the world to applaud their brave spirit, and assure the good people of the United States in particular, that they are only imitating the examples set by them in their own glorious revolution. There is not a whit of difference, in principle, between their conduct and that of an individual who should engage a team to a respectable neighbour on the well-understood condition of doing nothing to injure the latter's property in any way, and then hating determined to convert it into a roadscrape for blackbirds and blackguards; should send "home stories" about her business because she will not consent to such a violation of her promises, declare himself independent of her control, and even make an attempt to maintain possession. What would the law of this land say to such a course? and what say the laws of nations and the law of justice to the interpreters on a large scale of similar deeds?

A newspaper published in the interior of this state finds much fault with the late legislature, because one hundred and less than six hundred passed. The editor seems to hold the opinion that a multiplicity of laws is beneficial to the community, a proposition that we dissent from entirely. The world is already governed too much, and an increase of laws, unless absolutely required to promote the public weal, we regard as a great evil.

We regret to learn, that the office of the Evening Star, was destroyed by fire, at about 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The flames, it is thought, originated near a stair-way in the back part of the building. They communicated quickly to the printing office in an upper story, where they raged uncontrollably for a time, consuming a considerable quantity of types, and destroying other mechanical furniture. The whole loss, however, it was the work of some incendiary.—A witnesses looking person was seen perambulating near the office, he seems to have left it in a hurry. Whether it was the plotter of arson or not, is of course unknown. We are informed by state that the accident will cause but a short interruption to the business of the Star establishment. The paper will be resumed in an improved form and style, by the 15th or 20th inst.—*Phil. Gazette.*

DRAGFUL MURDER.

Philadelphia has again been made the scene of a deed of blood. We wish that our duty did not compel us to notice such disgraceful events—but the truth must be told. The parties to this last act are not so respectable as those which we lately had occasion to mention,—being the lowest grade in society. The murderer's name is James Thompson, lived with his family, a wife and several children, in the basement of the yard, between Shippen's Lane and Tuesday, in Bedford street. He was habitually intemperate when sober, he was wife and children a girl only eight years of age.' Domestic disturbances were frequently occurring in this family, under the circumstances, may well be supposed. Between four and five o'clock on Monday last, Thompson engaged in a quarrel with his wife, in which she received a severe and considerable punishment—during which altercation, he threw her down upon the floor, and after beating her severely with a heavy pair of tongs, finally pounced with all his weight upon her prostrate body! After he stabbed her in the breast with a long, sharp knife, or other deadly instrument. And pressed the knife downward down the staircase of his dwelling. Such was the force as well as the rapidity of the blow, that the blade of the weapon broke off, and was left in the wound. At dinner o'clock on Tuesday evening, Mrs. Thompson died, and her unnatural murderer after a coroner's jury had been held over the body of his deceased wife, was committed to prison to await his trial. The communications of the inmates were elicited with the unfortunate children. Jealousy on the part of the wife, was the cause of the quarrel, as stated by the demon Intemperance,—whose eyes are on the watch for human souls, slaying his thousands in a day, and searching continually from his burning altar, "whole hecatombs of them."—*Phil Gaz.*

Upper Canada.—Sir Francis Head has dorsed the legislature of this province, finding it impossible to get on with them in harmony. He sent a long and a well written message, recapitulating the doings and difficulties of the session.

"THE SCHOOLMASTER IS ABROAD!"

Mr. J. C. David, advertises in the dailies, a *grand system* of education to be founded "in a very few weeks." To please and amuse "in a great and *feasible*, that we hasten to extend information of the project.

"One of the principal objects of the Hierarchal Government is to establish grand Laboratory Schools over the whole habitable globe, each of which will stand in the centre of 1600 square miles, occupying one square mile for the buildings. Agricultural and Horticultural Departments—situated 32 miles apart from each other, connected by rail-roads. Each containing about 2000 pupils, teachers and professors, who are married to the Sisterhood, or Mechanical Arts, as well as the most sublime professions—each establishment held by slaves (50—making a capital of nearly $200,000.

Boys will be received at the age of 12 years and upwards, and adults of all grades of age will be kindly invited. Each of the grand Laboratory Schools will have four branches (or Pentarch) Schools, containing children between 6 and 12 years of age, where they commence the printing office in an upper story, where they raged uncontrollably for a time, consuming a considerable quantity of types, and destroying other mechanical furniture. Beside knowing that it was the work of some incendiary.—A suspicious looking person was seen perambulating near the office, he seems to have left it in a hurry. Whether it was the plotter of arson or not, is of course unknown. We are informed by state that the accident will cause but a short interruption to the business of the Star establishment. The paper will be resumed in an improved form and style, by the 15th or 20th inst.—*Phil. Gazette.*

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"*To avoid these ends, it appears to me that the most safe, just, and effectual disposition to be made of the Surplus Revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States according to the ratio of representation.*"—President Jackson's Message in Congress, 1837.

MEANS OF RELIEF.

It seems now to be understood and acknowledged by all, that the exceeding pressure upon the money market is caused by the accumulation of the revenue in the public treasury. Those at the heads of the administration who feel bound to think every act of the government exactly right, to find in that act an occasion of censure upon the opposition, make it responsible as the cause for acclamation, not warranted by the facts of the case, though they do not deny that a distribution of the funds would remove the difficulty.

The whole of the pressure, all the distress of the mercantile and trading community, with all its consequences, indeed, all suffer, is owing to the accumulation of the public funds; and every citizen who was writing, or speaking upon it, that he has himself contributed to the causes of the suffering. Every article of household or personal use which pays a duty upon importation, has been the means of adding to the fund; and he who is wearing an English cloth coat, or using in his family any article of the necessaries of life, paying import duties, feels that a portion of the public funds is his, to the amount, at least, of the duties upon the cloth of his coat, or the article upon his table.

These are undeniable facts, from which we might, if we chose, force an argument, much against the administration; but it is not our object, to excite the people at the present juncture, to think correctly about a measure that is operating to the prosperity of the community and the comforts of every family, than to stir them up against it. The whole of our animadversion is upon that which government, which Congress can give at once. To the people we would say, wait upon the government lords; let that be distributed in a new way or other, but let it be distributed at once, and all that is asked from the government, will be granted. It would be well if party feelings could be laid aside, and the people would not be delayed for party purposes. If the surplus revenue is kept back, it will be used as a means of theaning an administration or supporting the views of an individual. It is a fund placed in deposition has commenced—that in which the people are made the instruments of their own sufferings.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

FROM FLORIDA.

The following from the correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer, is the latest from Florida recently published in our columns.

Tampa Bay, April 19.

The three divisions of the army, after a week's recruiting of men and horses, take their leave of Tampa Bay to-day. The left wing, or Gen. Eustis's wing,—which, on its return, will be commanded by the gallant General Scott—take up the line of march for Pease Creek, about forty or fifty miles from this place, and there form a number of Indian settlements, and negroes. The former will be destroyed, and the latter captured, it is to be hoped, at this point is one which it is of importance to scour, as it is reported that from this quarter supplies of all sorts have been regularly furnished the Indians by traders and traders known to be there, are visiting it for the purpose of an infamous speculation. The right wing under Gen. Clinch will take up the line of march for Pease Creek, about forty or fifty miles from this place, and there form a number of Indian settlements, and negroes. The former will be destroyed, and the latter captured, it is to be hoped, at this point is one which it is of importance to scour, as it is reported that from this quarter supplies of all sorts have been regularly furnished the Indians by traders and traders known to be there, are visiting it for the purpose of an infamous speculation. The right wing under Gen. Clinch will take up the line of march for the Ouithlacoochee, and effect a thorough search of the Great Core, in its vicinity, formed by the junction of the Withlacoochee and Alexandria, carried 200 volunteers on her last trip, and 150 others are waiting to go on her next.

An African palace, measuring ten feet from tip to tip, and weighing thirty pounds, was shot lately in Chicago. His pouch was capable of containing a quart.

The Canadian Legislature have granted a charter for constructing a rail-road from Amherstburg, Lake Erie, to Detroit river, directly opposite Detroit city.

A bill has passed the popular branch of the New York Legislature by a vote of 81 to 32, restoring the rate of Bank interest from 7 to 6 per cent.

The Passamaquoddy Apollo recommends hot tea as a cure for the toothache. If taking a tea between the teeth would prevent them from aching, we guess some folks would find it useful and want a dentist.

The Greenlanders suppose that thunder is caused by two old women flapping seal skins in the moon; and the aurora borealis owing to the spirits of their forefathers playing at ball with the skulls of their enemies!—*Boston Courier.*

An English agriculturist recommends slow as sure remedies in the cultivation of turnips.

A company with two millions of dollars, has been organized for digging a rail-road from Mobile to new city on the eastern side of Mobile Bay, as to bring the trade in cotton in said to possess many advantages over Mobile.

Judge Lawless, of Mississippi, has sued the editor of the Jackson Mississippian for damages in lawless incontinuances of language in certain critiques upon his judicial conduct.

James Trip has been arraigned for murder at Fort Bendon. Mr. Bowen was a witness in the case—it is Mr. Otis. We suppose the Trip is tripp'd up.

It is said that Charles Kemble is about to retire from the stage.

Fearless Justice.—We learn from the Carlisle Herald, that a certain George Logan, a relative of the peace in the borough of Newville, Cumberland county, Pa. has been arrested, and committed to jail, to await his trial in August next, on a charge of bigamy.

The whaling fleet of the United States consists of 460 sail, averaging 373 tons each—making 171,580 tons, or one-eighth of the tonnage of the United States.

It seems, notwithstanding the efforts of the British to suppress the slave trade, that the western coast of Africa, below the colonies, swarms with slavers. One vessel was recently taken with a cargo of 600 human beings on board, and another of twenty-five sail were lying in the river were lying at the port of St. Paulo.

Accustomed as some folks are to be cheated from Kingston (to April 31) represent the affairs of the island to be in a flourishing and most abundant condition. The apprenticeship law seems to work utterly fatal. The planters express great satisfaction at the change, and are in better and indignant terms of the progress of affairs. The sugar crop has decreased, crime and vice have increased, and the people are in that climate amounts to nothing.—*N. Y. Times.*

Important.—A late London paper states the remarkable fact, that a loan of £2,000,000 given by the consort of Lord Mulgrave, has nothing sent round the country. Good Gracious!!!

All accounts concur in describing Crockett's conduct during the contest at St. Antonio as most heroic. Col. Travis's servant upon being asked who killed the greatest number of the besieging Mexicans, answered that he supposed Col. Crockett did, "for he had the *biggest gun* around him."

The Boston Commercial Gazette informs us that there was added, at the late session of the General Court, to the banking capital of that city, the considerable, but not enormous, sum of $1,750,000, as follows:—Capital of sundry banks increased, $1,250,000—Grant of capital, $1,750,000. Making the total bank capital of the Commonwealth $20,750,000.

"Such is the pressure of the times in our town," said a Birmingham Manufacturer to his agent in London, "that we have had but one boy who will get up the inside of a watch for eighteen pence." "Pooh! pooh!" that is nothing compared to London, replied his friend; "we have boys here who will get up the inside of a chimney for sixpence!"

There have been coined already upwards of one million of dollars in gold, at the Mint of Dahlonega. The whole of the Neapolitan and French indemnities money coming to America, and the Texas fine. This will give five millions more to be coined and circulated in a year.

Dutch upon Dutch.—A letter is now being advertised in the Buffalo Republican, directed to "P. Vandenburgh, Esquire, Postmaster."

The Globe of Monday says,—"The public money reported in the Treasury on the 1st of April, was $37,000,000. Of this $31,700,000 is at that moment before the two Houses of Congress, about seven hundred and fifty bills of public character, nearly the whole of which contemplate the use of money in the shape of suspensions of money out of the public treasury. Of these bills fifty five of the House, and fourteen of the Senate only, making sixty-nine in all, call for the appropriation of *twenty-seven millions of the hundred and ninety thousand dollars.*

Bird was executed at New Orleans April 9th, for the murder of Harvey. The frequent murders there and elsewhere in the south and west generally, arise from the habitual practice of carrying arms, such as the Bowie knife, Arkansas toothpick and pocket pistol.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

We understand that the new Universal Atlas of Mr. Tanner, on which he has been employed for the last twenty years, will be completed in a few weeks. It will be probably the most admirable work of its kind yet published in this or any other country. It will contain ordinary general Maps and Plans, severely in number, which are very full and satisfactory. There are appended to the several sheets nearly fifty supplementary Maps and Plans, on enlarged scales—the whole forming a series of *one hundred and twenty Maps, Plans of Cities and Battles.*

Business.—It is computed that there never has been, since the incorporation of the Northern Liberties, such an unusual bustle there, as is at present. Every house is now occupied, and to a considerable amount. On the first day $100,000 dollars were subscribed.

News from Gen. Gaines.—The New Orleans Post of the 19th ult. says:—"Information was received in the city this morning that General Gaines was on his march encamped at Nacogdoches, with 1,200 men. The Texians, consisting of 1,000 men, were to join the forces of the settlers, Cushatta, Caddo and Camanche Indians had, it is said, taken part with the Mexicans in their savage and exterminating war with the Texians, and it was apprehended that the entire and safety of our frontier citizens would be in danger.

Discoveries and useful Effects of the Breaking up of the Ice at Montreal.

We learn with much regret from the Montreal Herald of April 27th, that in consequence of the sudden movement of the ice of the St. Lawrence on Tuesday afternoon, the steamer Jacques Cartier, lying quite at the island wharf, and termination of the creek as far up as Brigau's, presenting an appearance of awful grandeur, forming avalanches on the roofs of the houses and factory, and on the large stone store of Mr. Gilmor, and also the distillery; but what is more dreadful, and has caused the greatest alarm, is the house occupied by Mr. White, a cooper, his wife and family, all of whom it is feared, have been overcrushed to death. The work of destruction took place with such overwhelming velocity, being effected within a few minutes. The water in the river continued to rise by the accounts, and were entertained that the danger was not over.

Horrid Massacre.—It is well known that the Russian Government pays the Circassian Emeralds, who were well paid, in proportion to the retention of their former power. His majesty, (as a late writer) it is the custom in India, to engage a number of men, (Circassians) to assist on such occasions, and to the solemnity of the mourning by their tears and lamentations. These were engaged to the number of 500, instantly assemble about the deceased, with hair dishevelled and half naked, their bodies bare, and commence by setting up the loud shout of lamentation in unison; then they commence beating their breasts in like measure, by thumping their bosoms with both hands, and proceed in this manner, they approach the dead for his cruelty in departing, and proceed to the place of the funeral pile, and the usual goat qualities which he exhibited in his life. Each, in turn, pours out her measure of reproof and commendation. Each assumed grief abounds, though they still retain their senses. The audiences of the Circassians are numerous.

From the Columbus Herald, April 19.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Emigration of the Mexicans.—The disbanding news has reached us of the horrible massacre of the garrison of the entire command of Col. Fannin, by the Texian army under Gen. Houston and his forces. Col. F. commanded the Georgia battalion, and was taken prisoner with his command, following officers,—One admiral, two vice-admirals, one rear-admiral, and for the increase of other grades to the following numbers, nine commodores, fifty-five captains, seventy-five commanders, two hundred and fifty lieutenants, one hundred second lieutenants, forty masters, twenty second masters, seventy-five passed midshipmen, and three hundred midshipmen. Of non-commissioned officers, six forty-five passed assistant surgeons, and fifty assistant surgeons.

Santa Anna, we understand, has effected a negociation with some firm, a branch of which is located in New Orleans, for the *sale of the relations of debtors*, to enable him to carry on the war against the Texians. He pays 4 per cent. per month, or 48 per cent. per year, besides advancing into the Texians the exportation of the firm free of duty.—*Marysville (Ky.) Mercantile.*

Despotism.—It is stated that a noble Pole, who had distinguished himself in fighting under the brave Skrzynecki in the late struggle in his country, on returning to his native soil, relying on the general amnesty, presented by Nicholas, was told by one of the satellites of despotism, "the amnesty is for Europe—SIBERIA for you.

Several instruments situated in a part of the city of Cincinnati called the Swamp, the Five Points of Cincinnati) were set fire to and burned down in the early part of Monday morning. Fortunately the presence of a large concourse of citizens in the streets, who looked on without attempting to subdue the flames. The buildings were occupied by persons of the most abandoned and most blackened character, and had long been notorious as places of resort for the resort of rogues, thieves and prostitutes—black and white.

Mixed Importation.—Five large African male slaves of a beastly male white colour, were on Saturday landed from the brig Commercial, which arrived here on Friday from Gibraltar. These animals are altogether unlike in appearance to the English ass or donkey, nor can they be occasionally seen here, and which is a domestic little animal, and of very little use as a beast of burthen. The African ass is on the contrary as large, as a middle sized horse, and is used in that part of the globe as the Scripture, as animal much prized for its useful qualities in Asia and Africa.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Report on the Finances.—Among the items in the late Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we notice that the public debt on the 1st of January this year from the public will be $40,000,000—Loans contracted during the year, $5,000,000—Loans contracted during the year, $5,000,000—Loans contracted during the year, $5

Philadelphia Prices Current.

PRICE CURRENT, MAY 6, 1836.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post by the publisher of the Reporter, Commercial Directory, and Prices Current.

ASHES.
Pots 100
Pearls 100

BUTTER.
Lehigh 17 20
Extra bag. No. 1 ..... 14 18
No. 2 .....
No. 3 .....
No. 4 .....

CANDLES.
Lehigh 12
Sperm 36
Tallow, Country 10
City 10 12½

COFFEE.
Rio, Ordinary 11
Prime 12½
Laguira 12½
Java 12

COTTON (duty 3 cents per lb.)
Louisiana 12½ 13½
Mobile 12 13½
Alabama 12 13½
N. C. and Va. 10 12
FREIGHTS.
To Pittsburgh, per canal ..... 100 lbs.
FLOUR and MEAL.
Superfine.. bbl. 6 62 a 6 75
Fine 6 50
Rye, ... 4 87½
Rosedale 4 62 4 75
Brandywine 6 62
Meal, in bbls. 10 50 10 75
Do. in hhds. .....
Do. Susquehanna 10 50
Do. Southern 10 50
GRAIN.
Wheat, red, bu. 1 05 1 06
Do. white 1 08 1 10
Rye 67
Corn, yellow 62
Do. white 60
Oats 32
PLASTER PARIS.
In Dock, ton 4 50 4 75
GROCERIES.
Sugar-house 12 13
do. N. York 09 10
do. Havana 10 11
do. Stoves 13 00
Molasses 32 35
Porto Rico 42 45
Rice, Patna, bbl. 4 50
Hav. & Matanzas 37 38
METAL.
Lehigh 18 00
No. 1 ..... 16 00
No. 2 ..... 14 00
OIL.
Linseed, Am. from 87
Do. Foreign 1 00 1 10
Do. Philad. .....
Whale, pal. 95
Sperm, winter 1 25
Do. summer 1 20
PAINTS.
Chrome green ..... 25 a 33
In Oil, in kegs ..... 14 a 16
Do. glass cask ..... 16 a 18
Spanish brown 06
Ready, loads 08
Venetian red, ... 2 00
WHISKEY.
Pipes, 1st proof 26
do. in bbls. 27½
Hhds. 1st proof 26
do. in bbls. 27½
WOOL.
Saxony fleece, lb. 38
Full blood merino 36
Am. wash. full blood 32 34
Do. do. ¾ blood 30 32
Do. do. ½ blood 28 30
Do. do. common 25 28
Am. unwashed full blood 30
Do. do. ¾ blood 28
Do. do. ½ blood 26
Do. do. common 22 24
Pulled, Lamb's 30 35
Do. Spinning 28 30
Country Factory 25 28
Pulled 25 28
Tub washed 40 45
Do. unwashed 30 35
Do. pulled 35 40
Do. Spinning 30 35
Do. Lambs 35 40
Do. Country 30 35
Do. Pulled 35 40
Do. Spinning 30 35
Do. Lambs 35 40

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, May 7, 1836.

☞ Mr. A. N. Bourdon, assistant postmaster at Petersburg, Va. is agent for Atkinson's periodicals in *Dinwiddie* county, and will receive subscriptions and money from new subscribers, or that, and the adjacent counties.

☞ Mr. E. B. Tuttle, late of Auburn, N. Y. is not an agent for Atkinson's Periodicals. Mr. Benjamin R. Peck, assistant Postmaster at Auburn, will please attend to the agency.

☞ Mr. Henry J. Morrison is our agent at Galena, Illinois, in place of S. Smoker, Esq. late Postmaster. Many of the Subscribers at that place are greatly in arrears; more punctuality is requested.

LEMON MILL.

The beautiful gardens at Lemon Hill, formerly owned by Henry Pratt, Esq. have lately been opened to the public, and already hundreds have availed themselves of the opportunity to pay such a visit. Lemon Hill is decidedly one of the most attractive places in the vicinity of our city. It is ornamented with a great variety of plants, trees, flowers, &c., and is laid out in a style of taste, beautiful and unique. The object of opening the garden for exhibition, is to afford assistance to the Infant Schools of Philadelphia, and a worthy object certainly.

TEMPTATION OF ADAM AND EVE.

Malbone's splendid moral paintings of the temptation of Adam and Eve, and the Expulsion from Paradise, are now exhibiting at the Athenæum in this city, in Mr. Guilou's large room, street below Walnut. These paintings have been exhibited in London, and in the principal cities of the United States, in all which they have given great satisfaction. They are generally considered to be amongst the most perfect productions of the French school, perfectly chaste in composition, and most admirably executed. The picture of Eve, which is the only one but a study, as the proprietor is about to remove from to Europe.

MAELZEL'S EXHIBITIONS

Are always characterised by extraordinary features. They are admirably calculated to delight visitors, young and old. But his mechanical theatre, automaton rope dancers, pyrric fives, &c. are not beautiful as they are, are completely into the shade by the incomparable feats of magic and dexterity of SIGNOR BLITZ. It is not to be wondered at that spectators change him with being aided by Satanic Majesty. The human eye is not capable of following the movements and sleight of hand tricks. The people of Salem, Mass. where they discovered a sulphureous atmosphere around him, but Major Noah, attributed the sensation to the qualities of the locality, had existed there for many years; even at the time of the Quaker witches. We can only add that Mr. Blitz does not deserve to be put though he explained at a foot's distance he executed his feats, still we could not discover the modus operandi, for, eg.

DELIGHTFUL DRINK.—Mr. J. Stovall,

Druggist, at the corner of Chesnut and Eleventh street, has a delightful drink, called Sarsaparilla and Soda, which is very refreshing, and slightly aperient, and is excellent to purify the blood. It is certainly far preferable to mineral waters or other drinks of a similar nature.

THEATRICAL.

The Schenectady Reporter offers a premium of fifty dollars for the best tale that may be written by a certain period, and annexes as a condition, that *there shall be no female characters introduced.* Query, Has the Reporter any lady readers?

In the death of JOHN DICKERSON, Esq. Coroner for the city and county of Philadelphia, the community has sustained a loss which cannot be supplied. As a public officer Mr. Dickerson was untiring in zealous devotion to duties, though not less distinguished for promptness and efficiency; and for the humanity and disinterested benevolence which always distinguish the conscientious christian. Mr. D. was also a man of great confidence with the public, and the friendship and esteem of a very large circle of acquaintance. He has gone to receive the reward of a well-spent and useful life.

The corner stone of a new house for Divine worship, was laid at the north-east corner of Broad and Filbert streets, on Tuesday last. The house of a large concourse of people. The church will be built for a part of the congregation of the Rev. Albert Barnes, which Church was set up on Crown street, that building being found to accommodate with seats the regular hearers of that Church. Eloquent addresses were delivered on the occasion by the Rev's Dr. Patton and G. W. Bethune.

The practice of carrying daggers and fire arms is to be pursued to a very great extent in New Orleans, although decidedly against the law. In one night, in a single ward of the city, there were taken from disorderly persons, belonging to negroes, arrested in the street, and found by the watch-house, the following weapons:—32 pistols, 7 dirks, 30 jack-knives, 40 canes, 7 Bowie knives, 2 bayonets, 1 musket, 2 sword canes, and a fowling piece, total 121 weapons. This statement is published in the New Orleans papers, by the captain of the watch guard. It exhibits a most horrible state of society.

FLORIDA.

Despatches have reached Washington from Major Gen. Scott, from which we learn that on the 19th April, the general was at Tampa Bay, with the whole force under his command, amounting to between, five and six thousand men. There had been no regular battle with the Indians. The general met with them on the Withlacoochee, and had skirmishes with them (supposed to be the same body as attacked Gen. Gaines) for several days, without being able to bring them to battle. They were followed and charged upon repeatedly in the hammocks; but the nature of the ground is such (being all deep marsh except the hammocks, or clumps and thickets of trees and undergrowth) that it is impossible to prevent their escape. Some Indians however, were killed, and a few of the troops were killed and wounded. The general was about again to take the field from Tampa Bay, and to send detachments to Charlotte Harbor, and other places where the Indians might be expected to be met with.

Not withstanding the efficient force of General Scott, which is probably the largest ever under the whole frontier country, the Indians do not seem disposed to submit without giving our army all possible trouble. It is impossible, however, for them to hold out any show of resistance much longer, for the force now brought to bear upon them is sufficient to exterminate them should they have the temerity to hazard a regular battle.

The oft-used quotation,

"And winter lingers in the lap of May,"

which is lugged into almost every paragraph that is written, about this season, on the weather, seems likely to get out of date before we reach the middle of the month. The present high intensity of heat would do no discredit to July, has been shining upon us for several days, and there is no probability at present, that we shall be called upon to complain of cold weather for several months. Vegetation has progressed rapidly during the past week, and our fields and gardens begin to look really beautiful.

A project has been started in some of the daily papers, for a new rail-road line of communication between this city and New York. The route proposed is, from Philadelphia to Norristown, by the road already constructed 16 miles, thence through Doylestown to Newhope about 27 miles, thence to Somerville, New Jersey, about 22 miles; thence to a point opposite New York via Elizabethtown about 30 miles, making in all, in no probability a distance between the two cities 95 miles. This route, says a correspondent of the Sentinel, touches many important towns, and passes through a rich country, in which mills of various kinds are located, and by this communication the markets of two great towns will be afforded to a large and wealthy district. Of the route on the road itself, we will mention a single item. Lime is selling in New York at from 70 to 75 cents per bushel—at Norristown, in Montgomery county, a lime district, it can be had for 19 a 20. By this line it can be taken to New York at a cost of 12 cents per bushel at the utmost.

SOMETHING NEW—A HUSBAND WANTED—

A lady, who styles herself a candidate for conjugal felicity, advertises in the Opelousas (La.) Gazette, for a husband. She portrays her excellencies as follows:—"My complexion is brunette, eyes and hair black, nose Grecian, mouth small, my shape slender, proportionably full, height 5 feet 3 inches, ancles and hands delicately formed—fortune about $20,000."

A lady of this description would assuredly not be permitted to wait for a husband long. In this meridian she could be supplied, to her heart's content, at half an hour's notice.

TIGHT SLEEVES.

There is no longer any doubt respecting the general introduction of tight sleeves among the belles of Paris and London. The last of the *Lions of London*, a feature has been made, and the absurd sleeves of the winter will be entirely exploded. A letter of the last date from the Liverpool correspondent of the New York Star, says:—"The important question of the size of sleeves is at an end! By the time the Spring fashions appear, tight sleeves, from the wrist to the shoulder, will be the order of the day, and Palmyre, the leading *marchande des modes* in Paris, have already received some orders for long sleeves, made to the exact shape of the arm. The last fashion, however, is not very likely to become general, because it is by far too unbecoming to the generality of ladies to get quickly into it. Tight short sleeves continue to be made, and will be in vogue some time, with trimmings, which have a graceful effect. Among the prettiest are those *a la Nemea*, adopted for crape or tulle robes. They are composed of five narrow rows of the material, set on full, and edged with an exceedingly narrow ribbon of a corresponding color."

Monday last was general moving day in New York, and the whole city, in consequence, was thrown into the most admirable confusion. The confusion was greater than usual, it is said, not even excepting a change of residence, which is effected by all who desire to shift their locality, on the 1st of May, and which, by the way, is worth noticing the vicissitudes of the last moving day states, that a very considerable number of poor families were left entirely without a home, in consequence of a general destruction of small tenements, pulled down to give place to larger and more permanent buildings.

THEATRICAL.

The Woods, at the Arch street Theatre, continue to draw crowded houses. La Somnambula has been revived and proves as attractive as when it was first brought out. The chorus singing has greatly improved, and the whole performance of the piece appears now to be as perfect as possible. Mr. Wood's farewell benefit will take place this evening. The engagement of the Woods and Mr. Brough will positively close on Friday night next, and will not again be renewed. They sail for Europe on the 6th of June.

Mr. Hill, the Yankee comedian, is fulfilling an engagement at the Walnut street house, prior to his departure for Europe. He appeared on Thursday evening as Solomon Swop and Jedediah Homebred, two of his favorite characters, and was favorably received. He appears again this evening.

SALES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers.

2611 shares	United States Bank,	123	124	126
35	do. Mechanics' Bank,	83	83½	
332	do. Girard Bank,	66	66½	30
150	do. Girard Bank,	67	67½	
1	do. Pennsylvania Bank,	52½	600	
1	do. Philadelphia Bank,	113	113½	
66	do. Commercial Bank,	93	50	
50	do. Schuylkill Bank,	87	87½	
505	do. Kentucky Bank,	69	71	70
184	do. Northern Bank, Kentucky,	63	63½	
2	do. Louisville Bank,	107	110	
30	do. Farmers' Bank, Mon.	85	85½	
4	do. N. Orleans Canal Bank	100	100	
20	do. Union Bank, Tenn.	90	90½	
200	do. Union Bank, Tenn.	73	74	74
15	do. Del. & Chesapeake Canal,	35	35	
10	do. N. Orleans Gas Bank,	33	30	
1	do. Pittsburg Bank, Tennessee,	50	50	
100	do. Grand Gulf Bank,	80	80	
6675	do. Mechanics' Bank,	84	84½	
111	do. New Castle Rail Road,	31½	33½	
100	do. Philadelphia Savings,	102	102½	
450	do. Mechanics' Bank,	84	84½	
1	do. Northern Liberties,	17	17	
41	do. Camden & Amboy R. R.	114	115	
50	do. Schuylkill Nav. Co.	50	50	
50	do. Wilmington & Susque. R. R.	31	30	
1	do. Union Co.	50	50	
150	do. Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	77½	80	
50	do. Beaver Meadow	50	50	
100	do. Norristown Rail Road,	53½	50	
$2000	State, 5 per cents, 1854	107	100	
$640	State 5 per cents, 1856	107	100	
$1000	Lehigh, 6 per ct.	1833	101	101
$1100	do. do.	1834	101	101
$250	do. do.	1839	101½	100
$750	do. do.	1844	102	100

BANK ROBBER TAKEN.

On the 24th of March the Bank of Mount Carmel was robbed of a package of notes, of St. Clairsville (O.) Bank, amounting to $6,600. Yesterday morning a man presented himself at the office of R. T. Bickell, broker, with a large bundle of these notes for sale,—Mr. R. promptly took measures for his arrest. There is little doubt of his being one of the two who committed the robbery.

Great praise is due to Mr. Bickell, for his energetic conduct in having the offender secured.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARM AND THE FARMMAN.—The Harpers have just published in a handsome octavo, an edition of Mrs. Trollope's two new works, entitled *Paris and the Parisians*. It is a very lively, piquant and spirited book, abounding in amusing incidents and graphic sketches, and evidencing considerable talent in the way of description. The authoress speaks to have written with a desire to be candid and impartial, and though she has occasionally shown her English origin, by pointed reference to the dear land of her birth, yet, in general, she has treated her lively neighbours much more generously than she did the Americans, in her work entitled "Domestic Manners." The volume on Paris is written in good temper and in good style. It is filled with illustrative anecdotes, and interesting and graphic sketches of men and things, and evidences shrewd observation and fair and accurate reflection; though the Parisians, it is probable, will strongly object to some of Mrs. T's general conclusions.—The work is also illustrated with curious engravings, very nicely executed.

THE SELF CONDEMNED.—A ROMANCE.—The Harpers have also issued, within a week or two, a work from the pen of the author of "Calthorpe," "The Lollards," "Outre Times," &c. It is a wild and romantic story of love, passion, and revenge, strongly characteristic of the peculiar powers of the author.

The work is published in a single volume—retail price 50 cents per copy.

YOUNG MAN'S BOOK OF PROSE.—Messrs. Desilver, Thomas & Co. have just published, in a neat little volume of over 300 pages, entitled *The Young Men's Book of Elegant Prose, containing sketches from the classical authors of Great Britain and America.*—The selections embrace essays on a great variety of subjects, and a number of charming sketches from the incidents, tales and sketches, by such writers as Addison, Steele, Goldsmith, Paley, Irving, Cooper, Mackenzie, and others. This work may safely be recommended to our young friends who wish to be in possession of a choice selection of the works of some of the most distinguished authors.

CONFESSIONS AND CRITICISMS.—Messrs. Carey & Hart have just issued, in one volume, "Confessions and Criticisms of Contributors to the London Magazine," a work based on the plan of the popular series of tales entitled "Records of a Physician," and of a character entirely new. The Confessions, &c. have been published under the editorial supervision of the Rev. Hubert Cassimer, author of the Oriental Annual. Several of them are decidedly the most striking and original of the whole series, as decidedly salutary.

From the press of the same publishers, we have two quarto new tales, called "The Disinherited and Incensed," by the authoress of Flora Mac. The latter is from the pen of Mrs. Norton, "Love for any plague but the plague of the heart; any wickedness but the wicked-ness of a woman"—a dangerous text for any other than a woman writer.

DOMESTIC: SOCIAL, LITERARY AND POLITICAL.—This is the title of two respectable volumes, from the pen of our townsman, ROBERT WALSH, Esq. They contain essays on Slander, Force of Imagination, Passion, Female Intellect, Education, Duelling, Gambling, Hugueneau, Courage, Morality, Social Spontaneity, Style, Wit, and a variety of other subjects of equal interest, all of which are written in a style at once chaste, pure and classical. Mr. Walsh is well known in the community as a gentleman of great erudition, and as a beautiful and elegant writer—accomplishments very happily exhibited in the present volumes, which, for all classes of readers, possess great interest. A refined and elevated spirit seems to have dictated these essays, and there is also considerable to the heart and to the head of the author.

The volumes are from the press of Carey, Lea & Blanchard, who have also just issued, a new novel by Bennett, author of "The Alhambra," entitled Two Apprentices, a Roman story, the scene of which is partly laid in Pompeii. The author states in his preface that this work was written more than twelve months ago, and before the publication of Bulwer's admirable novel of Pompeii.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—We have received from Messrs. E. P. Hunt, Pemberton, Cr. Walnut and Sixth, the 25th inst. we notice the following.

Mr. Buchanan said he rose to present the memorial of the Yearly Meeting of the religious Society of Friends, which had been recently held in the city of Philadelphia, embracing the greater part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, the whole of the State of Delaware, and the greater part of Maryland. The language of this memorial was perfectly respectful. Indeed, it could not be otherwise, coming from the body of people that it emanated. It breathed throughout the pure and christian spirit which had always characterized the Society of Friends; and although he did not concur with them in every opinion which they entertained, he did with great respect.

The highly respectable committee which had charge of this memorial called upon me this morning, and requested him to present it to the Senate, he had felt it to be his duty to inform them in what relation he stood to the question. He stated to them that he had been requested by the Delegates from Arkansas to present their memorial praying that that Territory be admitted into the Union, and that he had cheerfully acquiesced upon himself the performance of this duty. He also read to them the 6th section of the act of Congress of the 6th of March, 1820, authorizing the people Missouri Territory, and admitted them into the Union. Territory of Arkansas was south of the parallel of 36 degrees and a half of north latitude; and by the act of 1820 slavery was prohibited. Since the existing and all existing circumstances under which the act of 1820 was passed, he thought it was the duty of the Union which had removed, to be almost as sacred as the compromise itself. Under this impression he had no scruple on the subject; he had also informed them, that although they themselves could not feel it to be his duty to sit there facts to the Senate. With these views he had no part in the matter, and was consequently but respectful that he might present the memorial, because that act was, in his opinion, but to be done to sit there facts to the Senate. With that view

THE CLIO

Vouchsafe to the spirit of Life,
Thou Power and all the Graces.

From the Louisville Journal.

DEAR WOMAN.

Let us drink—the bowl no rotten—
No useless purpose in good cheer—
From our hand, it is plain reason,
It is most known our hearts more sincere;
A song, or a toast, or a story
Of women can ne'er come amiss;
Such a place for the theme and the glory
Of man, in a measure like this—
Dear woman—so many promises—
Whatever the pros or nay give—
There is something in that name that takes from us
Both reason and memory fro—
With their sighing, sobbing, and weeping,
With their smiles, and their frowns, and all
All they include of the best and worst
In the Lord garden there's room for—the sleeping
There is no telling what they wont dream—

Of weather, their mystical couture—
The Tyne I verily believe
Who can look on their forms a day fairer
And dimes to sell who'll be deceived?
When they're sudden, they sing like a lassie—
When they're false, they're right with a tear,
Their lips can pledge more in a minute,
Than you can redeem in a year.
They flourish when their bosoms are boldest,
And faint to admiration when they're cold,
They smile when their heart-ure the coldest,
And frown as soon as their reminded—
And are sighing, and sobbing, and weeping,
All day they are all sunshine,
All day they are all moonlight,
But heaven preserve them, when they are sleeping
There is no telling what they wont dream.

Yet we love them,—and why? I know not, but wisely!
For love sure no faults, or lay say—
But all we see evident is most kindly
Concealed from our eyes all the day.
We have glimpses of grace in the morning,
We have roses and raptures at noon,
Our bosoms are throbbing and burning—
And blue by the light of the moon—
We have only the time when our hearts are the coldest,
And then we ne'er know their coldness—
Are sighing, and sobbing, and weeping,
All day they are all sunshine,
All day they are all moonlight,
But heaven preserve them, when they are sleeping
There is no telling what they wont dream.

QUICK WORK.—The "North Devon Journal" contains the following account of a wedding in that locality: "At Swimbridge, Mr. Moore to Miss Jane Hole. Rev. T. H. Maitland, John Bremner, weaver, aged 28, to Elizabeth Cleaver, "Aunty," aged 45.—The hopeful youth buried his fourth wife not a month before."

FAGINA ANTHEA.—A young lady had taken away a rose from a pear tree, who complained thereof to the King. "I will hear what I will say to the case," quoth the King. "Nay my Lord, said the poor man, "if you hear him speak, then hate I surely lost my rose indeed."—Schoolmaster, or Teacher of Public Philosophie, 1576.

A new Dictionary is announced as in course of publication—at London. The following are said to be extracts from the proof sheets:—

PATIENT.—Any man who, having the gift of the gab goes about wherever two or three persons are gathered together, and makes them believe that "nothing will never go right" until they take the government of the country into their hands.

REPOSE.—The extreme not of any institution established before we were born.

CHURCHES.—Old unbeyond public buildings, erected before the commencement of the Age of Incident, for what was then called "Divine Service."

RELIGION.—Belly reasons which never weak persons entertain respecting what they call "a future state."

GOVERNMENT.—An important part of Taxation.

GENTLEMAN.—Any male individual of the genus homo

MAN.—An obsolete word applied to "gentleman."

LADY.—Any individual female of the genus homo.

WOMAN.—An obsolete word for "lady" and the adjective "female" is now universally substituted.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—That knowledge which you steal from those persons who have paid much money for it, and sell again as your own.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

But few persons are aware of the entire change of tenses in a sentence, which the introduction of auxiliaries and auxiliaries are continually being introduced, and many parts of it becoming obsolete.

For the purpose of pointing in one view the changes which the language has undergone, we take the Lord's prayer as an example. The following version is from a Saxon Gospel about the year 975, and is recorded in Rg Alfred.

Fader ure, thu the eart on Heofenum,
Si thin nama gehalgod:
To becume thin Rice:
Gewurthe thin Willa on Eorthan swa swa on Heofenum:
Urne dæghwamlicen Hlaf syle us to dæg,
And forgif us ure Gyltas, swa swa we forgifath them Scyldgum:
And ne gemeode thu us on Costnung;
Ac alys us of Yfele. Soothlice.

By Peter Adrian in Rhyme about 1136.

Um Vadyr in Hevavrich,
Thy Name be haleyd ever leich:
Thow is ing on thy bischel Blue,
Ant hit in Heaven y-do,
Lowr in Yearth bow'n is also;
That holy Ile ad that lasteth ay
Thou wost is on the like Day;
Forgive us ald that we have don,
As we forgiveth ech other Man;
Ne let ur fall in ane Flondring;
Ac shond ous fro the Voule Thing. Amen.

English of the 14th Century.

Oure Fader, that a-lyst in Hevenes,
Haiwed b the Name:
Thy Kingdom come;
To be thi Wille do as in Hevene and in Erthe,
Gyf ous this Dayes oure Bridde over other Substannce;
And forgyve to us our Dettes, as forgyven to ours Dettoures;
And lede us not into Temptacion;
Bot delyver us fro Yvel. Amen.

English of 1388.

Our Fadir, that is in Hevenes,
Haawed be thi Name:
Thy Kingdom come;
To be thi Wille do as in Hevene and in Erthe,
Gyf to us this Dayes oure Breed, ovur other Substannce;
And forgyve to us our Dettes, as forgyven to ours Dettoures;
And lede us not into Temptacion;
Bot delyver us fro Yvel. Amen.

English of 1526.—From Tindal's Translation.

Our Father which art in Heaven,
Hallowed be thy Name;
Let thy Kingdom come;
Let thy will be done in Erthe as in Heaven;
Geve us on this Day our Breed over other Substannce;
And forgeve us our Dettes, as we forgeven our Dettoures;
And lede us not into Temptacion;
Bot delyver us from Evyll.

English of 1539.—From Tindal's Translation.

Our Father which art in Heaven,
Hallowed be thy Name;
Let thy Kingdom come;
Thy will be fulfilled in Erthe as in Heaven;
Geve us this Day our Breed over other Substannce;
And forgeve us our Dettes, as we forgeve our Dettours;
And lede us not into Temptacion;
But delyver us from Evyll.
For thyne is the Kingdom, and the power and the Glory for ever.

FOOLISH WAYS.—Some fifteen years ago, I used to an old negro, belonging to a relative on the steady at which I lived, "Ned, how is it that you have a good deal of bees, have you not?"

"Yes massa," said Sam, "he mighty good dog, only he got some mighty foolish ways."

The attitude of tones I have since thought of old Sam's words; and it a thousand occasions I have felt that they had a more extended application than at first met mine.

When I have seen a man in the full vigor of life, the father of a family possessed of a comfor able residence, the husband of a kind, confiding wife, a good neighbor and citizen, and yet spending much time and money at the tavern for ardent spirits, I have said, "I have seen,"—He has a one mighty foolish ways."

When I have seen an industrious, money-making mechanic forsaking his occupation, and dropping into his customers, for a dram, a glass of beer, or a game at the store, whittling watches, pitching quoits, running foot races, and drinking grog—poor mans, I have said,—"He has some mighty foolish ways."

When I have seen a man of wealth and frequent visiter at the taverns or store, swapping horses or watches, treating company, playing fox de, and drinking wine with—last case, thought I, "has some mighty foolish ways."

When I have seen a man get up long after the sun, and yawning, roll his eyes up and say some must be a long—poor man, I have said, "He has some mighty foolish ways."

When I have seen ministers of the gospel and professors of religion ignore temperance societies, and defend ardent spirits as a good creature of God, calling assemblies of temperance men fanatics, lunatics, enthusiasts, hypocrites, &c.—must on to have said, "Brethren, you have some mighty foolish ways."

When I have seen a mother giving her children the remains of a sweetened dram, a little sour cream, or a little toddy,—thus teaching them the first rudiments of intemperance—must have observed, "she has some mighty foolish ways."

In short, if I see any strictly accurate or very exact, I say, as small fool, as old Sam and about his dog, we have got "some mighty foolish ways."

Avoid asking useless and impertinent questions merely to have something to say:—for at all times better be silent than to talk to no purpose.

THE LITTLE POT AND HIS PATRONY.

I was standing one day, in a certain corner of the Westminster Abbey, looking at the monuments, when I saw a little boy come to about ten or eleven years old. He was one of the poorest and prettiest children I ever beheld. His face was as white as snow, his eyes remarkably large, and lifted up with smiles of astonishment and pleasure. There was another little boy with him, somewhat younger, but I continued to follow him with my eyes, as he went about so very quickly from place to place, and I supposed they were brothers.

After having looked for some time, with a slight shade of disappointment over his face, like a cloud obscuring the cold lustre of a beautiful spring morning. The expression, the contrary, the boy's countenance had fixed. They had gradually subsided in the shade of dull and chastened by long, which they suffered at the place and the mournful memorials of departed ecstasies to produce in every person who looked on them.

In the hurry of his entrance he had not thought of taking off his hat, but it seemed as if it never occurred to him, that there was no impropriety in wearing it in such a place as he took it off with no reverend a bearing, as I almost loosed the words of the Patriarch, "How dreadful is this place. This is none other but the house of God, and this is the Gate of heaven," was just in the act of speaking, when he turned round, and at the outrage committed by some God, in striking off the ear of the Saviour of Scripture. But upon the little ruffled visage became calm again, and seemed upon no account to be disturbed any more by any object. Upon to object to object, his features assumed more and more the appearance of reflection and gravity, without the nature of serious contemplation.

The sad scene of mortality laid from every tomb around him made no tender heart. He became affected. He had intended to have seen all that was to be seen, but turned to go away just was within one of the doors, when his eye caught the chariot-box that stood in the middle of the area. He stopped. There was indeed something at work within him. There was indeed violence in some kindly Concealed from our eyes all the day.
We have glimpses of grace in the morning,
We have roses and raptures at noon,
Our bosoms are throbbing and burning—
And blue by the light of the moon—
We have only the time when our hearts are the coldest,
And then we ne'er know their coldness—
Are sighing, and sobbing, and weeping,
All day they are all sunshine,
All day they are all moonlight,
But heaven preserve them, when they are sleeping
There is no telling what they wont dream.

QUICK WORK.—The "North Devon Journal" contains the following account of a wedding in that locality: "At Swimbridge, Mr. Moore to Miss Jane Hole. Rev. T. H. Maitland, John Bremner, weaver, aged 28, to Elizabeth Cleaver, "Aunty," aged 45.—The hopeful youth buried his fourth wife not a month before."

FAGINA ANTHEA.—A young lady had taken away a rose from a pear tree, who complained thereof to the King. "I will hear what I will say to the case," quoth the King. "Nay my Lord, said the poor man, "if you hear him speak, then hate I surely lost my rose indeed."—Schoolmaster, or Teacher of Public Philosophie, 1576.

A new Dictionary is announced as in course of publication—at London. The following are said to be extracts from the proof sheets:—

PATIENT.—Any man who, having the gift of the gab goes about wherever two or three persons are gathered together, and makes them believe that "nothing will never go right" until they take the government of the country into their hands.

REPOSE.—The extreme not of any institution established before we were born.

CHURCHES.—Old unbeyond public buildings, erected before the commencement of the Age of Incident, for what was then called "Divine Service."

RELIGION.—Belly reasons which never weak persons entertain respecting what they call "a future state."

GOVERNMENT.—An important part of Taxation.

GENTLEMAN.—Any male individual of the genus homo

MAN.—An obsolete word applied to "gentleman."

LADY.—Any individual female of the genus homo.

WOMAN.—An obsolete word for "lady" and the adjective "female" is now universally substituted.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—That knowledge which you steal from those persons who have paid much money for it, and sell again as your own.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

But few persons are aware of the entire change of tenses in a sentence, which the introduction of auxiliaries and auxiliaries are continually being introduced, and many parts of it becoming obsolete.

For the purpose of pointing in one view the changes which the language has undergone, we take the Lord's prayer as an example. The following version is from a Saxon Gospel about the year 975, and is recorded in Rg Alfred.

Fader ure, thu the eart on Heofenum,
Si thin nama gehalgod:
To becume thin Rice:
Gewurthe thin Willa on Eorthan swa swa on Heofenum:
Urne dæghwamlicen Hlaf syle us to dæg,
And forgif us ure Gyltas, swa swa we forgifath them Scyldgum:
And ne gemeode thu us on Costnung;
Ac alys us of Yfele. Soothlice.

By Peter Adrian in Rhyme about 1136.

Um Vadyr in Hevavrich,
Thy Name be haleyd ever leich:
Thow is ing on thy bischel Blue,
Ant hit in Heaven y-do,
Lowr in Yearth bow'n is also;
That holy Ile ad that lasteth ay
Thou wost is on the like Day;
Forgive us ald that we have don,
As we forgiveth ech other Man;
Ne let ur fall in ane Flondring;
Ac shond ous fro the Voule Thing. Amen.

English of the 14th Century.

Oure Fader, that a-lyst in Hevenes,
Haawed b thi Name:
Thy Kingdom come;
To be thi Wille do as in Hevene and in Erthe,
Gyf to us this Dayes oure Breed, ovur other Substannce;
And forgyve to us our Dettes, as forgyven to ours Dettoures;
And lede us not into Temptacion;
Bot delyver us fro Yvel. Amen.

English of 1388.

Our Fadir, that is in Hevenes,
Haawed be thi Name:
Thy Kingdom come;
To be thi Wille do as in Hevene and in Erthe,
Gyf to us this Dayes oure Breed over other Substannce;
And forgyve to us our Dettes, as forgyven to ours Dettoures;
And lede us not into Temptacion;
Bot